We claim:

1 **1.** A method of inhibiting the growth of a tumor in a mammal, wherein the growth of the
2 tumor depends on basic fibroblast growth factor-stimulated angiogenesis, said method
3 comprising administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a bFGF-active
4 PAF antagonist.

1 **2.** The method of claim 1, wherein the bFGF-active PAF antagonist comprises tetrahydro-
2 4,7,8,10 methyl-1 (chloro-2 phenyl)-6 (methoxy-4 phenyl-carbomoyl)-9 pyrido [4',3'-4,5] thieno
3 [3,2-*f*] triazolo-1,2,4[4,3-*a*]diazepine-1,4 ("BN-50730").

1 **3.** The method of claim 1, wherein the bFGF-active PAF antagonist comprises CV 3988.

1 **4.** The method of claim 1, additionally comprising the step of administering to the mammal
2 an additional compound that inhibits tumor angiogenesis.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the additional compound is chosen from a group comprising WEB 2086, INF-2α, TNP-470, endostatin, SU 5416, SU 6668, batimistat, angiostatin, and celecoxib.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein said administering of the bFGF-active PAF antagonist is performed by subcutaneous injection, intravenous injection, intraperitoneal injection, or transdermal absorption.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the mammal is a human.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the tumor is chosen from a group comprising carcinomas of the lung, breast, colon, stomach, pancreas, skin, uterus, cervix, vagina penis, mouth, larnyx, esophagus, liver, kidney or prostate; sarcomas of the muscle or connective tissue; osteosarcomas; neuroblastomas; glioblastomas; neuroblastomas; Hodgkin's disease lymphomas; non-Hodgkin's lymphomas; B-cell lymphomas; T-cell lymphomas; acute lymphocytic leukemias; chronic myloid leukemia; acute myloid leukemia; and non-malignant tumors.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the tumor is a form of carcinoma of the lung.

10. The method of claim 8, wherein the tumor is a form of carcinoma of the prostate.